NEWSLINE

Published for the employees of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

July 27, 2007

Vol. 32, No. 22



GROUND LEVEL

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FROM DOWN DEEP

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What's INSIDE



FIRST EMPLOYEES
SIGN UP
WITH LLNS

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RAY JUZAITIS REFLECTS ON CAREER AT LABS

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NSITION NEWS



Lab to implement new biweekly payroll schedule for monthly paid employees

Effective Oct. 1, the Laboratory will implement a new biweekly payroll schedule for exempt employees (currently monthly paid employees). The change in schedule is a direct result of California Labor Law. As a private entity, Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC (LLNS) must comply with all state codes and regulations. LLNL's current practice is to pay exempt employees on the first day of the month for their work during the past month. Non-exempt employees at the Laboratory are already on a biweekly payroll

California law requires that exempt employees be paid earlier than the current practice. This new practice will be a change in not only the internal logistics of how the Laboratory pays employees, but also in how employees plan for and pay their personal bills. The Laboratory's Payroll Office is offering tools, briefings and a planning checklist to help prepare for this change.

It should be noted that exempt status will not be affected by this change. But the change will mean that employees are paid differently, receiving a portion of their income earlier than before. This will result in 26 paychecks per year and in this first year of implementation; exempt employees will receive approximately three weeks of income by the end of December 2007 that would have otherwise been paid in January 2008. Since this is unplanned income in the 2007 tax year, employees should plan for tax consequences accordingly.

While this change comes at a time when employees are asked to make a number of other decisions, many of the needed payroll changes will be converted automatically. Employees will need to evaluate and act on some payroll changes.

Automatic conversions by the Payroll Office

- Existing direct deposits to banks or tax withholding instructions will automatically be converted.
- Additional federal and state tax withholding and direct deposits with flat amounts will be prorated for all employees over 26 pay periods.
- Deductions that are taken out of individual paychecks will be converted automatically into 24 deductions. This includes employee costs for health care, dependent care, pre-tax transportation, LLESA payments, etc. Garnishments for child support also will be prorated over 24 pay periods.

Decisions and actions employees may need to take

Employees should review their personal finances for planning and to make independent changes as necessary to ensure the proper timing of automatic bank withdrawals (i.e. mortgage payments, car payments, utilities, etc.). If you have payments taken out of your bank account on the first of the month to pay your bills, you may want to adjust the timing to coincide with the new payroll schedule. Some financial institutions may let you adjust your loans to a biweekly payment, which could save interest.

To help employees with the change, the Payroll Office has established a number of information outlets included in this edition of Newsline. In addition to these self-serve mechanisms, payroll representatives are available to meet with employees, and managers also may request briefings for their departments. The payroll schedule effective Oct. 1 and through the end of the calendar year is included in the chart below for both exempt and hourly employees.

EXEMPT EMPLOYEES PAID BIWEEKLY October - December 2007 **Exempt Employees Pay Schedule** Period Ending Pay Date Oct. 1 - 13 Oct. 19 Oct. 14 - 27 Nov. 2 Oct. 28 – Nov. 10 Nov. 16 Nov. 11 - 24 Nov. 30 Nov. 25 - Dec. 8 Dec. 14 Dec. 9 – 22 Dec. 28

PAYROLL CHANGE CHECKLIST

LLN	IL will automatically convert many deductions.			
	Direct deposit amount will be prorated over 26 periods.			
	Tax withholding will be prorated over 26 periods (includes federal, state, fica, etc).			
	Health care deductions will be prorated.			
	Dependant care deductions will be prorated over 24 periods .			
	Other general deductions will be prorated over 24 periods.			
	☐ HOME campaign contributions			
	☐ LLESA child care			
	☐ LLESA exercise deductions			
	☐ Garnishments for support			
	☐ Pretax transportation			
	☐ California Casualty			
	□ SPSE dues			
	☐ Benefit insurance deductions			
	Stipends will be prorated over 24 periods			
Em	nlovees need to review and make changes as necessary to several it			

tems.

F111	proyees need to review and make changes as necessary to several items			
	Determine if any adjustments are required to federal or state tax withholding amounts.			
	Review all direct deposit distributions made by your bank (amounts being split among checking/savings).			
	Review all automatic withdrawals from your bank account.			
	Review timing of due dates of all bills and coordinate with service provider to adjust billing			
	dates if necessary.			
	Common examples are:			
	☐ Mortgage payments			
	☐ Car payments			
	☐ Retirement/investment accounts			
	☐ Insurance payments			
	☐ Utilities (PG&E, phone, cable, water, sewage, garbage, internet providers, etc)			
	☐ Child care payments			
	☐ Support payments			
	☐ Gym (or other) memberships			
	☐ Credit card nayments			

NOTE: The information provided here is to assist employees in planning for the change in the frequency of paychecks. There may be additional items/deductions that an individual may need to consider that are not listed here. Employees are encouraged to consult their personal financial/tax advisers to discuss the impact of these changes.

Information for exempt employees paid biweekly

- To estimate your biweekly paycheck amounts, go to http://www.yourmoneypage.com/withhold/fedwh1.cgi.
- For questions, contact: Payroll, 2-9132 Bldg. 314, room 1203, hours 7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Employees also may call for an appointment.

NON-EXEMPT EMPLOYEES PAID BIWEEKLY

October - December 2007 Non-Exempt Employees Pay Schedule				
Period Ending	Pay Date			
Oct. 1 – 6	Oct. 12			
Oct. 7 – 20	Oct. 26			
Oct. 21 – Nov. 3	Nov. 9			
Nov. 4 – 17	Nov. 21			
Nov. 18 – Dec. 1	Dec. 7			
Dec. 2 – 15	Dec. 21			

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PHOTO BY JAQUELINE MCBRIDE

As a welcome to employees joining Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, LLNS is giving out gifts to employees who accept their job offers via LAPIS. At left, LLNS Strategic Human Capital Management Associate Director Tammy Jernigan and LLNS President George Miller recently joined Jan Chappell in presenting lanyards and notebooks to employees Claudia Silveira, Debra VanOrder, Leon Richardson and Otis Walton (from left). These employees were among the first group to complete their LLNS job offers.

Employees may pick up their gifts Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., at tables set up at the West and Central cafeterias. Employees must present a printout of their LAPIS confirmation. LAPIS is available on the LLNL portal under shortcuts. For more information, call the LLNS hotline, 4-LLNS (5567).

LLNS-UC PRESENTATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES					
Date	Time	Place			
Tuesday, July 31	10 a.m 12 p.m.	Bldg. 123 auditorium (also available for viewing in auditioriums of Bldgs. 155, 453 and 543 and on Lab TV channel 2)			
Wednesday, Aug. 1	1 - 3 p.m.	Bldg. 123 auditorium (also available for viewing in auditioriums of Bldgs. 155, 453 and 543 and on Lab TV channel 2)			
Thursday, Aug. 2	1 - 3 p.m.	Bldg. 123 auditorium (also available for viewing in auditioriums of Bldgs. 155, 453 and 543 and on Lab TV channel 2)			
Tuesday, Aug. 7	6:30 - 8:30 p.m.	Shrine Event Center 170 Lindbergh Ave. Livermore, CA			

LLNS-UC PRESENTATIONS FOR RETIREES					
Date	Time	Place			
Tuesday, Aug. 7	10 a.m 12 p.m .	La Quinta Inn 7700 Southfront Road Livermore, CA			
Wednesday, Aug. 8	9 - 11 a.m.	La Quinta Inn 7700 Southfront Road Livermore, CA			
Tuesday, Aug. 14	9 - 11 a.m.	Shrine Event Center 170 Lindbergh Ave. Livermore, CA			
Wednesday, Aug. 15	6:30 - 8:30 p.m.	Shrine Event Center 170 Lindbergh Ave. Livermore, CA			

Looking at how far we've come and where we're going

With the approval of the LLNS benefit package and the mailing of employee offer letters last week, LLNS is moving on to the next phases of transition — focusing on "places" and "processes." As the transition period continues to build momentum, I'd like to take this



A MESSAGE
TO EMPLOYEES

– Barbara Peterson

opportunity to recap the key events of the last few weeks and introduce some of the key transition activities in the weeks ahead.

Offer letters

Offer letters were mailed to employees' home addresses the week of July 16. If you have not yet received your letter or think there may be an error with your letter, please contact the LLNS hotline, 4-LLNS. Employees who have received their letters may now go online to accept or decline their offer through the LAPIS Website, https://psapp.llnl.gov/.

UCRP decision packets

All UCRP members were mailed a decision guide to assist them in making choices regarding UC benefits. If you have not received your packet, please contact the Records office at 2-9348.

Benefits briefings

UC and LLNS are hosting joint town hall briefings on the approved benefits package beginning July 31 for employees. For a copy of the NNSA-approved benefits package go to http://www.llnsllc.com/benefits/approvedSummary.asp. Briefings for retirees, as well as for employees who want to bring family members, will begin Aug. 7. For more information, see the chart to the left.

LLNS organization

After the initial rollout and employee mapping, the LLNS team continues to flesh out its organization. LLNS is focused on filling out the organization structure and clarifying roles and responsibilities. We can expect to hear more details about each principal associate director's organization in the coming weeks.

Changes in payroll

As a private entity, LLNS is subject to California Labor Law, which requires changes in how frequently exempt employees are paid. As a result, effective Oct. 1, all exempt employees will be paid on a biweekly basis. Payroll personnel are available to provide briefings as requested. See accompanying article (Page 2) for additional information. For questions, contact the payroll hotline, 2-9132.

Questions and answers

LLNS continues to address employee questions about LLNS benefits and other items related to the new LLC on its Website, http://www.llnsllc.com, and through the hotline, 4-LLNS. Questions specific to the University of California should be directed to the LLNL transition Website at http://transition.llnl.gov/home/ and the HR Benefits help desk at 2-9955.

Facility walkdowns

The LLNS transition team has been working with us to prepare for walkdowns of our facilities to assess condition, inventories and other activities. LLNS will start this activity on July 31. For more information, see the accompanying article (Page 8). I want to acknowledge special thanks to Albert Lamarre and Anita Gursahani for working closely with our facility managers and the LLNS team to ensure a safe, secure and effective assessment, with minimal impacts to ongoing mission, science and operational activities.

Policy and procedure reviews

LLNS also has begun its "blue sheeting" process, a review of LLNL polices and procedures. As a starting point, we have identified more than 700 "institutional" policies and procedures for LLNS' review, acceptance, modification or proposed cancellation. In addition, LLNS will review non-institutional policies and procedures as needed to ensure adequacy of operations on Oct. 1. After review and acceptance, each of our policies will include a "blue sheet" on the cover summarizing the results of the review.

With all of the activities currently taking place, I encourage you to take full advantage of the information provided through the many venues referenced in this column. While I know this is a lot of work for all of us, team members from LLNL, LLNS, UC and NNSA continue to collaborate on providing timely and accurate information as quickly as it becomes available.

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SCIENCE NEWS

Tapping into coal deposits for future energy

By Anne M. Stark Newsline staff writer

magine a form of energy that is clean, cheap, and safe and is found deep underground.

A form of energy that turns coal into a gas rich in hydrogen that can be used to generate electricity, synthetic natural gas or liquid fuel such as the gasoline we put in our cars.

A process that can be used as a substitute for mining, bringing the heat and chemical energy of coal to the surface in a useable form, while storing the carbon dioxide used to extract the coal deep underground.

Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) may just be the process to cure the ills of the energy market. UCG can tap into coal deposits up to 5,000 feet below the ground, something not attainable through conventional mining.

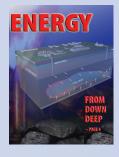
"This is an opportunity to increase the use of coal without the hazards of mining," said Julio Friedmann, group leader of LLNL's carbon management program.

By pumping (or injecting) either air or oxygen into an unmined seam and igniting the coal, coal is converted into product gas (syngas) that can be used for different forms of energy. This process forms an underground cavity. The pressure within the cavity can be controlled and operated at a negative pressure so that groundwater, which surrounds the coal cavity, is protected and there's no potential for leakage. The syngas is delivered to a site where it is converted to natural gas, electricity, liquid fuels (diesel and jet fuel) or ammonia-based fertilizers. In addition, there is extra hydrogen leftover, "the cheapest way to make hydrogen," according to Friedmann.

Livermore recently signed a technical agreement with BP to work cooperatively on the development of UCG. The initial two-year technical agreement will address three broad areas of UCG technology: carbon management to evaluate the feasibility of carbon dioxide storage underground; environmental risk assessment and management; and numerical modeling of the UCG processes to understand match pilot test results over time.

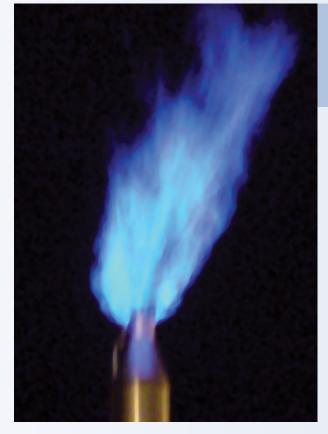
The technical objective based on BP's in-house data is for LLNL to provide expertise, model results, new capabilities and insights into the operation and environmental management of UCG.

Last year, Livermore received \$90,000 from the Department of Energy to further study UCG. In



By pumping (or injecting) either air or oxygen into an unmined seam and igniting the coal, coal is converted into product gas (syngas) that can be used for different forms of energy. The syngas is delivered to a site where it is converted to natural gas, electricity, liq-

uid fuels (diesel and jet fuel) or ammonia-based fertilizers. Images courtesy of *S&TR* and Ergo Exergy Technologies Inc.



addition, the Laboratory signed a memorandum of understanding with Ergo Exergy Inc. of Canada to begin collaborative field and laboratory research.

More than one-third of the gas produced from UCG is hydrogen, according to Ray Smith, an LLNL mechanical engineer who reexamined UCG a couple of years ago.

"Using UCG, the United States has hundreds and hundreds of years worth of natural gas and hydrogen if we go after it," he said.

UCG can be used for power in an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) or as a supplement and substitute fuel in the existing coal-fired and natural gas power plants.

However, power plants are one of the biggest producers of carbon dioxide.

"CO² emissions are a big deal," Friedmann said. "and contribute to global warming."

And as the nation and state move toward cutting their CO² emissions dramatically in the next decade, there is a drastic need for alternative sources of energy that either don't produce CO² or find a way to store or sequester it.

In California alone, the governor has demanded that greenhouse gas emissions be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010; 1990 levels by 2020; and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Friedmann said UCG has the built-in capability to capture CO² by separating it from the syngas at the surface level. The CO² can then be pumped back into the cavity where the gasified coal came from or into a nearby formation.

Up to one-third of the CO² produced to make syngas could be stored underground in the cavity formed by the UCG process. The remainder could be stored in a neighboring formation, according to Smith.

"As the price of energy and gas has gone up and the environmental requirements have been raised so that we have to get rid of high quantities of CO², we The Majuba UCG Project in Mpumalanga, South Africa, is producing high-quality syngas for power generation. This photo shows the first flare on January 20, 2007, when the UCG plant successfully started operations. (Image: Ergo Exergy, Inc.)

really could have our coal and eat it, too," he said. "We could get the energy out and keep it clean."

According to the California Energy Commission, the state produces about 16 percent of the natural gas it uses, 42 percent of the petroleum and 77.7 percent of the electricity. The remaining energy is imported and consists of electricity and natural gas purchases from Canada, the Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain states and the Southwest; and crude oil is imported from Alaska and foreign sources.

Livermore researchers have a 30-year history of research and development in UCG. Though the research originally began in the mid 1940s, Livermore's involvement began in the 1970s during that decade's energy crisis. But at the time, the cost to use UCG was more expensive than coal mining and UCG hadn't been fine-tuned enough to ensure that the water table would not be contaminated, Friedmann said.

UCG has since been reassessed so that potable groundwater sits well above the coal cavity, protecting it from potential leakage.

"With proper siting, simulation and modeling we can properly contain all these contaminants," Smith said.

To date, UCG has not been commercialized because there was a large drop in oil and natural gas prices in the mid-1980s. It's not until recently that industry officials have taken a look at UCG.

LLNL chemical engineer Ravi Upadhye says UCG has improved so greatly that companies are starting to see the benefits of investing in it.

"We understand how to do the UCG process without environmental damage," he said. "And producing too much hydrogen is not a negative, it's a positive."

With rising gas and electricity demand along with prices today, UCG can be deployed at a competitive rate. There is approximately 1.6 trillion tons of unmineable coal in the United States that is recoverable using UCG.

Unlike traditional surface gasification facilities, with UCG there is no need to purchase gasifiers or build ash and slag management facilities. In addition, there is a reduced operating expense because there is no need to purchase, transport, store or prepare coal. This not only reduces cost but also the environmental foot print of coal facilities

Because UCG gasification is underground, the facilities produce no sulfur oxides or nitrogen oxides, both criteria pollutants, therefore reducing environmental management costs. Particulates are half of their surface equivalents and there is no ash production.

But one of the biggest advantages of UCG is a fuel supply certainty because the supply of syngas is local and continuous.

There is evidence that the technology works, with several demonstration projects under way in Australia, India, South Africa, New Zealand and Canada. South Africa's utility, Eskom, began a pilot in January. The results have been so encouraging that they have announced plans to build a 2,100 Megawatt power plant sustained entirely with UCG syngas.

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IN PROFILE

Lindl has blazed the fusion science trail

By Bob Hirschfeld Newsline saff writer

urning 60 can be a traumatic time for many men. Not John Lindl. He celebrated last year's milestone

by going on a solitary 500-mile walk through the

Sierras. And, he grew a beard.

"Hiking has been an important part of my life," says Lindl, chief scientist for the National Ignition Facility. He and his wife, along with their two daughters, have spent the past several decades backpacking a week or so each summer, usually in the Emigrant Wilderness, a scenic and fairly remote area north of Yosemite.

Lindl originally wanted to mark his birthday by following the Pacific Crest Trail from Mexico to Canada. But its 2,650 miles would have been "too much of a grind" he decided. He eventually chose to explore a portion of the Theodore Solomons Trail, a route through the mid-elevations of the Sierras from Yosemite south to Mt. Whitney, followed by a 300-mile section of the Pacific Crest Trail which included the John Muir Trail.

Lindl spent the early years of his life in Ohio, where his father was a forester, before moving to Kenosha, Wisc. when he was 8.

He left home to attend Cornell, where he majored in engineering physics. As a senior, Lindl's fascination with lightning led him to take an elective course in plasma physics. He decided to pursue a graduate degree in plasma physics at Princeton and hoped to do a thesis on lightning, but failed to find a thesis adviser on the subject. Through his thesis adviser John Dawson, Lindl learned about the early work on inertial fusion being carried out at LLNL.

He accepted a job at the Lab in 1972, and began researching the effects of laser-plasma interaction with a team that included inertial fusion pioneer John Nuckolls (who later went on to serve as Lab director from 1988 to 1994), George Zimmerman, Lowell Wood, Claire Max (Lindl's classmate at Princeton), and Bill Kruer (also from Princeton), among others.

"I recall being impressed with John's remarkable intelligence, scientific skills and leadership potential in his early 1970s Livermore hiring interview," Nuckolls said recently.

'At the time, there weren't many jobs in fusion," Lindl says. "This was a program that was just getting off the ground, and it seemed like an intriguing opportunity for a young person like me to get involved in a whole different approach to fusion. Magnetic fusion was by then already 20-plus years old and a relatively mature field compared to laser fusion, which was just getting going."

In 1976, Lindl designed the first laser-driven X-ray drive implosions, a successful series of experiments which utilized the single beam Cyclops laser. This series of experiments set him

To me, by almost any measure, this is a great time to be alive.

– John Lindl

on a three-decade course, which is just now coming to fruition with the completion of NIF. Since those early experiments, Lindl has held numerous positions at the Lab, researching fusion physics and technology. His current title is chief scientist for National Ignition Facility programs.

In 1993, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary declassified much of the previously secret data that Lab scientists had developed over the previous two decades regarding inertial confinement fusion (ICF). Lindl was encouraged to write a lengthy scientific paper in the journal *Physics of Plasmas*, summarizing the work. "A lot of people still reference it," Lindl said proudly.

In fact, the article was such a success that in 1997, Lindl turned his material into a full-length book entitled "Inertial Confinement Fusion: The Quest for Ignition and Energy Gain Using Indirect Drive."

Lindl is full of optimism, especially when discussing how his fusion energy research can benefit human civilization.

"To me, by almost any measure, this is a great time to be alive." he said. "The question to me is how do we sustain and expand the wealth we have, particularly in the West, so that the rest of the world can live in similar well being. Energy is a key component of that. Energy and wealth generally scale together."

According to Lindl, it's clear that the world will eventually deplete its supply of fossil fuels. Renewable sources such as solar, wind and wave are good alternatives, but cannot fulfill all of our needs, he says. And while nuclear fission has a demonstrated capability with many attractive features as an energy source, Lindl acknowledges that serious problems, such as waste disposal, still need to be addressed.

And that brings him to fusion. He explains: "Fusion has the largest energy potential of all options for the future with many attractive features. The problem of radioactive waste is greatly reduced compared to fission. The fuel is widely available, with one barrel of seawater containing roughly the equivalent to 300 barrels of oil in the hydrogen isotope deuterium."

But it's not easy. Fusion requires unique physics capabilities that precisely combine extremely high temperatures with extremely high pressures. Lindl

has taken on the challenge with two complex technological approaches: magnetic, including LLNL's Sustained Spheromak Physics Experiment (SSPX), as well as NIF, which is now nearing completion.

His colleagues praise Lindl's encyclopedic knowledge, as well as his leadership style.

Dave Hill, who headed the SSPX program, said, "Some people try to impress you with their intelligence. John is smart enough that he doesn't have to do that. And that's why people respect him so much."

Hill, a magnetic fusion researcher and 24-year Lab veteran said, "He works long hours but I've always been able to walk into his office and spend time discussing new ideas with him."

And Nuckolls adds, "John has made many very important contributions to the Laboratory's extraordinary progress in ICF and is a key scientific leader of on-going preparations for revolutionary NIF thermonuclear ignition experiments."

For his work, Lindl has been honored repeatedly by his peers, most recently being named winner of the 2007 James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics by the American Physical Society (APS.) He received the 1993 Edward Teller Medal in Inertial Fusion and the Department of Energy's E.O. Lawrence Award in 1994.

Oh yes... what about that beard he grew last

Lindl says his wife encouraged him to do it. With a smile he said, "I guess she likes hairy men."



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IN PROFILE IN PROFILE IN PROFILE

Juzaitis to take lab experience to academia

By Lauren de Vore Newsline staff writer

ome Aug. 15, Ray Juzaitis, associate director for Nonproliferation, Homeland and International Security (NHI), will realize a long-held career ambition — he'll join the ranks of academia.

On Tuesday, July 17, Juzaitis announced that he had accepted a position as head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering and holder of the Sallie and Don Davis '61 Professorship in Engineering at Texas A&M University. He also will serve as director of the Nuclear Engineering Division of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, and will have a joint appointment as visiting professor at the Bush School of Government and Public Service.

"I've spent nearly 30 years at the national laboratories, first at Los Alamos and then Livermore.

I have an incredible opportunity to apply my national lab experience in a teaching environment . . .

– Ray Juzaitis

It's been a very challenging and rewarding career, but I've always had an ambition to be part of the university world," Juzaitis said. "Now I have an incredible opportunity to apply my national lab experience in a teaching environment and help develop the next generation of nuclear engineers who understand the essential linkages between nuclear energy, nonproliferation and global security."

Juzaitis observed that there are many more career options for nuclear scientists today than in years past. When President Eisenhower proposed Atoms for Peace, nuclear energy was the wave of the future. However, after the 1979 Three Mile Island incident, nuclear power fell into disfavor in the United States, and the technical challenges associated with Cold War

deterrence became a very strong attractor for nuclear scientists and engineers.

Today, however, nuclear energy is seeing a resurgence, as people are accepting the reality of global climate change and the need to reduce the U.S. dependence on carbon-

based energy sources, and the projected demand for nuclear engineers greatly exceeds the supply. In addition, nuclear chemists, physicists, and engineers are needed to tackle critical problems in nuclear nonproliferation and counterterrorism.

"Texas A&M has the largest nuclear engineering department in the country," Juzaitis said. "It's very forward-leading in the field of nuclear science."

Juzaitis noted that the university has a nuclear reactor, so students can gain actual experimental and operational experience. It also has excellent computing resources, for the advanced computational modeling and numerical simulation that are such an integral part of all modern research. And the Bush School of Government and Public Service provides a rare opportunity for students to explore and understand the linkages between public policy and science and technology.

"I'm hoping to emphasize the concept of mission-driven science and technology," Juzaitis said, "something perhaps more novel for universities."

Reflecting on his national laboratory career, Juzaitis observed that he had worked both as a weapons designer during the height of the Cold War and as an architect and implementer of the Stockpile Stewardship Program. "I was the scientific adviser for the Divider Event in September 1991— the last U.S. nuclear test," he said. "The name of that test was prophetic, dividing the test era and the stewardship era."

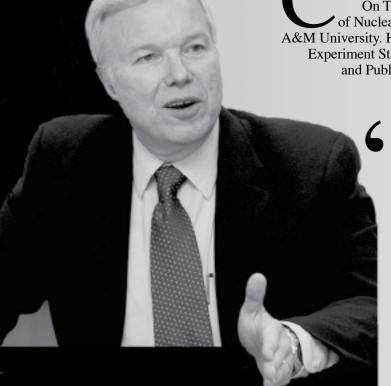
Juzaitis also helped launch the Stockpile Stewardship Program in the mid-1990s. He served on assignment in Washington D.C. as senior technical adviser for the Department of Energy Office of Defense Programs, working for Vic Reis to programmatically structure the Stockpile Stewardship Program and develop the concept of QMU (quantification of margins and uncertainties).

"The start of stockpile stewardship was very exciting," Juzaitis said. "There were many challenges technically. It also was a major culture change, with the need to motivate very dedicated professionals to do their job in a different way."

His move to Livermore to work on nuclear nonproliferation was a natural step in his career. "I've been able to apply my weapons program experience to this other critical aspect of national security. There's tremendous overlap and synergy between the weapons program and the nonproliferation/homeland security mission."

Juzaitis noted that he has greatly enjoyed the chance to work at both labs. "I spent 25 years at Los Alamos and developed a very close relationship with the institution and the people. My years at Livermore have given me another 'technical family."

Looking to the future, Juzaitis sees many opportunities for future interactions with Livermore and Los Alamos. "I would hope that Texas A&M could provide the labs with a pipeline to talented new nuclear scientists. And Livermore and Los Alamos can provide these young people with an exciting, challenging and meaningful mission focus for their careers."



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Tauscher discusses contract transition



JACQUELINE McBride/Newsline

Rep. Ellen Tauscher spoke to employees recently about contract transition, the Reliable Replacement Warhead program and her view of politics in Washington D.C. "When you look at what we've done to create the state of the art and the gold standard in science here at Livermore and when you look at all the work you've done, I think we have the very brightest of futures ahead of us. I wanted to come today to thank you again for your hard work," Tauscher said. Tauscher also discussed the political climate in Washington and provided an update on the Reliable Replacement Warhead.

Newsline want ads to return next week

Due to space limitations, want ads do not appear in today's issue of *Newsline*. Employees can view and submit want ads on the Web, located at http://www-r.llnl.gov/pao/news/wantads.html. A pdf document of this week's ads are also available on the Web at http://www.llnl.gov/pao/employee/.

Jim Smith

Jim Smith died July 13 after a short illness. He was 93.

Born in San Francisco, Smith lived in Oakland, Susanville, and Long Beach. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1942-1945, and played semi-pro baseball for the Lachman Brothers team (in Susanville, San Francisco and Long Beach). He also played baseball for the U.S. Naval Air Station, Terminal Island, Calif. After moving to Livermore in 1952, he brought the first Little League organization to Livermore with John Regan and Wiley Goad.

In 1952, Smith was hired by Standard Oil's California Research & Development, which later became Lawrence Livermore National Lab. He retired in 1977. He worked in Plant Engineering's pipe shop, eventually becoming superintendent. He helped organize the Lab's first Lob Ball league.

A member of St. Bartholomew's Church, Plumbers & Pipefitters Union local #342, a Mason, and a member of the Shriners, Smith also was a member of SIRS #121, and was a life member of the Loyal

Order of Moose.

He was an animal lover, an avid sports fan, including boxing and golf, though his favorite sport was baseball. Smith coached many teams in Little League, Babe Ruth and Senior Babe Ruth baseball. He was an active member of the Aahmes Shrine and helped to organize the Livermore Aahmes Temple Golf tournament, as well as serving as ticket sales chairman for the East/West Shrine football game and the Shrine Circus. A charter member the Las Positas golf club, he also was a member of the Aahmes Shrine and Livermore SIRS

Smith is survived by his wife Helen; four children, and two grandchildren.

Memorial services will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 5, at the Aahmes Shrine Center, 170 Lindbergh Ave., Livermore. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to Aahmes Shrine Temple, Potentate's Discretionary Fund, 170 Lindbergh Ave., Livermore, CA 94550.

PEOPLE NEWS

IN MEMORIAM

Cheryl Lynn Bennett

Cheryl Lynn Bennett died of sudden heart failure July 2, while on vacation with her husband Charles and daughter Caitlin at the Sunriver Resort in Oregon. She was 56.

The week before her death, she had had quality time with all of her closest family: her sister Jennifer Manning, of Springfield, Ore., her grandmother Opal Lanning, of Springfield, Ore., and her step-father and step-mother Bruce and Janice Stark, of Eugene, Ore. She also is survived by her brother Douglas, of Dexter Ore.; and brother Phillip, of Portland, Ore. At the time of her death, she was very happy and at peace.

Bennett was born April 10, 1951, in Camp Pendleton, Calif. She loved music and dance all of her life. She and her husband shared this passion, and frequently played music together. At performances of her favorite band, the Royal Society Jazz Orchestra, she and her husband were often the first ones to

take to the dance floor, and many times the last to leave.

In her professional life, Bennett had a passion for helping people ergonomically and especially for helping children. She was the driving force behind fitting tables and chairs for not only kids, but also for the staff at three different local schools in Livermore. She also is known internationally for her work with the International Ergonomic Agency and the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. She worked in the Defense and Nuclear Technologies Directorate at the Laboratory.

Bennett had a playful and fiercely independent spirit.

A memorial to celebrate her life and for sharing of pictures, memories and stories, will be held at the Unitarian Church in Livermore, at 1893 N. Vasco Road, at 1 p.m. Aug. 11. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to a favorite charity in memory of Bennett.

Donald Vollmer

Donald Vollmer, a resident of Livermore since 1969, and engineer in the weapons area of LLNL for nearly 30 years, died at his home July 17 after a brief battle with cancer. He was 74.

Vollmer was born in Pilot Grove, Mo., on Feb. 8, 1933, to Bernadine and Leo Vollmer, on their central Missouri farm. He married Marilyn Elaine Beers in Boonville, Mo., in 1953, while serving in the U. S. Army. Following his honorable discharge from military service, he and his wife settled in Overland Park, Kan.

Vollmer worked for Westinghouse in Missouri. After receiving a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Kansas in 1969, he began his career at the Lab in the research and development of nuclear weapons. He

served as a group leader and associate division leader in the Field Test Systems Division. He oversaw and managed the capital equipment budget and manpower and operating budgets in support of the Nuclear Test Program and oversaw planning and coordination of the North Las Vegas EG&G location.

In later years, Vollmer received a master's degree in electrical engineering from San Jose State University.

He enjoyed camping and fishing in the rivers and lakes of California's Sierras and trekking with Lab friends to remote parts of Baja California.

He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Marilyn; four children, Lelia Elaine, Jeffrey Leigh, Christopher Leo, and Jean Louise; five grandchildren, and one greatgranddaughter.

Newsline

Newsline is published bi-weekly by the Public Affairs Office, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), for Laboratory employees and retirees.

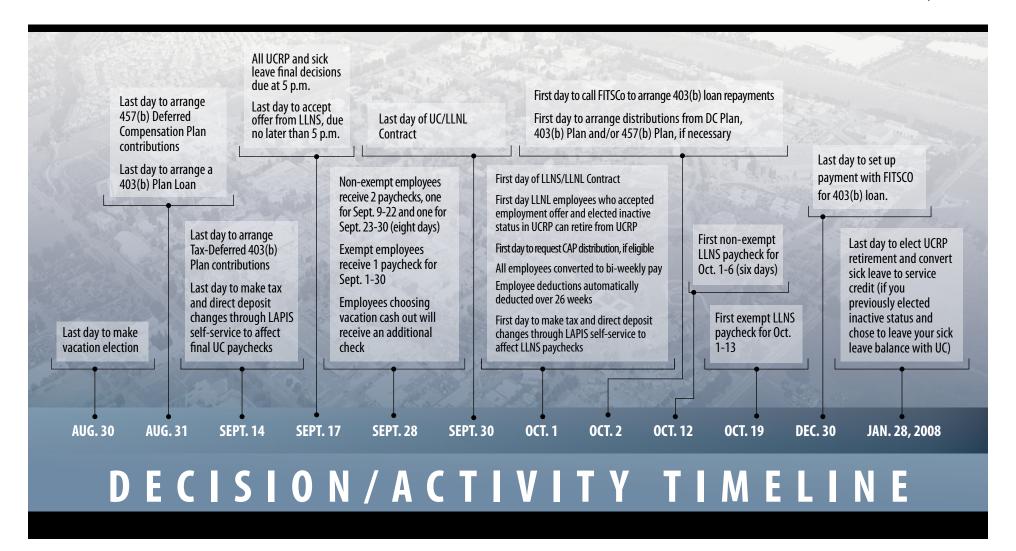
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For an extended list of Lab beats and contacts, see http://www.llnl.gov/pao/contact/

8 NEWSLINE July 27, 2007



LLNS to conduct series of Lab facility walkdowns

Don't be surprised if you see more new faces walking around your building. In the coming weeks, LLNS will conduct a series of "walkdowns" of a significant number of facilities on the Lab's main, Site 300 and the Nevada Test Site.

The walkdowns and reviews of the Lab's buildings are part of the second phase of the LLNS transition process.

"Now that the employment letters are out, LLNS personnel are focusing their attention on the 'places' phase of the transition process," said Barbara Peterson, LLNL transition manager.

The walkdowns are an assessment of the condition of buildings and facilities and other infrastructure.

The process will run July 31-Aug. 21. There

will be six teams comprised of LLNS and LLNL ES&H and security subject matter experts. The Laboratory will provide 15 individuals in fields of radiation protection, industrial safety, fire safety, etc.

The goal is to conduct walkdowns of 100 percent of the buildings ranked higher than office category and a number of office facilities. Facility Points of Contact (FPOC) or other facility reps will accompany the teams. In addition, the daily schedules will be coordinated with the FPOCs and line management to accommodate the higher priorities for ongoing programmatic work.

Employees are asked to stop facility entry or stop a walkdown in process if they observe unsafe, unsecure or non-compliant activities or conditions.

Before starting, all walkdown participants will be trained in proper safety and security procedures.



Beware financial solicitors

During the contract transition, employees may be contacted by a number of financial institutions offering assistance in making decisions regarding their benefits. Be advised that these institutions are not affiliated with the Laboratory, the University of California or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC.

For information on the LLNS benefit packages, contact the LLNS Website www.llnsllc.com or call 4-LLNS (5567). For information on LLNL benefits, including retirement information, contact the LLNL Benefits Office, 2-9955, or go to the UC At Your Service Website http://www.atyourservice.ucop.edu)

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